

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1853.

NO. 11.

Choice Poetry.

O! Touch those Thrilling Chords Again!

O! touch those thrilling chords again,
And sing that song once more.
The one I loved in other days,
And used to sing of yore.
When this heart was sunlight all and bloom,
And free as wild bird's wing;
'Twas then I loved to hear the song,
That now I bid thee sing.

Thou say'st it is a simple thing,
And has no charm for thee;
Oh! thou canst never, never know,
How dear it is to me.
Thou cannot know the memories
That wake in every strain;
Thou smilest not at my ear-tunes,
But sing it o'er again.

It was the first, the first sweet song,
Of one who cared for me;
I learned it from the lips of love
When stars were on the sea.
But the minstrel's hand is cold and mute,
And silent is that tone,
And the bellows lips whence flowed that song,
Are now forever mute.

O! many fond remembrances
Are blended in that lay,
And each soft tone wakes my full heart
To a song in life's young day.
Then touch the silver chords later;
And sing that song once more,
'Twas sung to me by one beloved,
In happy days of yore.

THE STARS.

I love to gaze upon the stars,
These heavenly spheres of light,
And see Almighty God's own hand,
From out their soft and silvery light—
To see our Father's smile and face,
To whom we turn in every need,
To whom we turn in every need,
And think that far beyond their gleam
There is a Father, Father, Father.

What joys and sorrows and tears have passed
Since first they shone in the glorious sky,
And yet they shine as bright and clear
As when they first were hung on high.
And so shall they with beauty shine
To all their orbits and their spheres,
When you and I have passed away,
Forgotten with unnumbered years.

I love to gaze upon the stars,
To bring to mind life's younger years;
And read again love's faded page,
So sadly blotched with tears;
To think of days of merriment,
When we were bright and young;
To think how sad my life has been,
Since the last parting with the dawn;
And how alone I've wandered on,
Through many a lonely hour—
To muse upon my dying words,
"Well meet'st thou in yonder sky,"
And feel how true a word it was,
It were to lay me down, and die!

THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

The twilight hour! I love it well,
When golden clouds enrobe the West;
It sheds around a holy spell,
And fills the heaven with rest.
As falls the evening sun to rest,
And tints the twilight with a glow,
When sleep steals over the weary day,
So, at this twilight hour and still,
So fade my gloomy thoughts away.
Oft as returns the twilight time,
And stars begin to gleam in the sky,
A spirit from a fairy clime,
A love and love-love's love,
That angel form, I see it then,
I listen to her hallowed prayer,
And all her words of love are in
Full softly on the evening air.
When blends the night with falling day,
How sweet the twilight's softest power—
Ye twilight hours, glide, glide away,
And bring that happy, holy hour.
The twilight hour! I love it well;
When painted clouds enrobe the West,
It sheds around a holy spell,
And fills the heaven with rest.

Miscellaneous.

Power of Music.

A clergyman, says Mrs. Sigourney, possessing much knowledge of human nature, instructed his daughters in the theory and practice of music. They were all observed to be exceedingly amiable and happy. A friend inquired if there was any secret in his mode of education. He replied, "When anything disturbs their temper I say to them 'Sing,' and if I hear them speaking against any person, I call them to sing to me; and so they have sung away all causes of discontent, and every disposition of scandal." Such a use of this accomplishment might serve to fit a family for the company of angels. Young voices around the domestic altar, breathing sacred music, at the hour of morning and evening devotion, are a sweet and touching accompaniment.

One who, in early years, will not look forward with virtuous forethought and resolution along the path which he is to travel, will be forced, it is probable, in maturer years, to look backward on it with compunction and sorrow.

There is hardly any bodily blemish which a winning behavior will not conceal, or make tolerable; and there is no external grace which ill-nature or affection will not deform.

Of impostors, we most despise those who entrench themselves behind church pews, and fire broadsides of rebuke at better people than they are, or ever will be, in the essentials of religion.

Any body who is troubled with indignation will find a sure cure for that by sawing half a cord of wood per day for two weeks. It has been tried with the very best of success. We would recommend it to all those troubled with dyspepsia.

"Is your note good?" asked a merchant of a person who offered a note for a lot of goods. "Well," replied the purchaser, "I should think it ought to be, everybody's got one."

LOVE ON THE ROAD.

BY F. A. DUBVAGE.

"Rub the horse down well, and don't feed him till he is perfectly cool."
These words were addressed to the hostler of a hotel in Brighton, by a handsome middle-aged gentleman, dressed in the height of fashion, as he alighted from an elegant black horse, and tossed the rein to the attendant.

"And now," said the horseman, addressing a waiter, "show me into a private parlor."

A well-dressed man who rides a handsome nag, is always sure of a warm welcome at a public house, all the world over. Our friend soon found himself in a neat parlor, with flowers and vases on the mantle-piece, and the blinds (for it was a warm summer's afternoon), carefully closed, while the open windows permitted a free current of air to circulate through the apartment.

The waiter remained standing by the door.

"Any orders, sir?"
"No—yet stay, who came in that handsome phaeton I saw standing in the yard?"
"A lady, sir."

"Ah!"
"A young widow."

"Go along, and shut the door after you," muttered the waiter testily.

"A woman—and a widow," he soliloquized. "I am glad I don't know her. I am certainly very fortunate to have attained the age of forty without any feminine attachment. Peculiarly independent—not ill-looking, I think I must admit that—I should make what those busy-bodies, match-makers, call a grand chance. But, thank my stars! I have preserved my content and independence so far, and I'm not likely to succumb now. No, no! Jack Champion was born to live and die an old bachelor."

And now for the newspaper.
In the meantime, another horseman had come to the hotel, his horse reeking with sweat, and literally unable to place one foot before another.

The same hostler, an Irishman, made his appearance.

"Pat," said the young man, who was fashionably attired, "put my mare in the stable, and do the best you can for her."

"Och, Mr. Traverse, an' she's kilt in-irely."

"I'm afraid so."

"An' what in the devil made ye drive her so?"

"No matter. Is my sister here?"

"Yes, sir. Bill, show the gentleman into the ladies' parlor."

"Ah, Bill," said the young man, "you here?"

"Yes," replied a beautiful young woman, rising to meet him, "but what's the matter with you?"

"Nothing, Bill, nothing."

"Something is certainly the matter. You look flushed and excited. O, tell me what has happened!"

"I must be brief, for I am pursued."

"Pursued?"

"Yes. You know that fellow who insulted you in the coach the other day," said the young man. "Well, I have been on his track for more than a week. I met him to-day in the street, and gave him a confounded horse-whipping. I handled him very roughly, I'm afraid. He instantly got out a warrant against me, and not wishing to be dragged into court till I was ready, I mounted my horse and gave the officers the slip. Perhaps I had better have waited and braved it out; but having taken this step, I'm bound to baffle them. To-morrow I will surrender myself. Now, Bill, if your pony will take me to my uncle's in five minutes, I'm your man."

"Poor Charley couldn't do it," answered the lady.

"Then I'll make other arrangements. By-the-by, I'll meet you at the villa."

From the drawing-room the young man rushed into the stable.

"Pat," said he, "give me a horse."

"Sorra the horse we've got in the stable, except this black, and that belongs to a gentleman who came here just afore ye."

Och, but he's a good one, your 'anor, 24 to a cin."

"I'll borrow him," said Traverse, jumping on his back. "Tell Bill to drive the gentleman to the villa, and he shall have him."

"But, your 'anor," remonstrated the hostler. It was in vain, for Traverse had set spurs to the horse, and was off like a thunder-bolt.

"O, wirra, wirra, wirra," said the hostler. "What'll become of me? I'm ruined and undone intirely."

Shortly after, Mrs. Leslie rung for her phaeton, and at the same time, Mr. Champion, the old bachelor, ordered his horse.

The pony came round to the front door, and at the same time, the young widow stepped lightly into the phaeton.

"All right," she said to Patrick with a smile, nodding, and taking the reins. "Give him his head."

"Och, it's all wrong, my lady," replied the hostler, keeping a tight hold of the reins. "Your carriage can take two inside."

"Very well, but I came alone."

"You've got to take a passenger."

"What do you mean?"

"O, wirra, your brother has been slain a horse."

"Yes, this gentleman's, and he said you were to take him to the villa to get his horse back."

"Very singular," said the widow, "but William always was very eccentric."

At this crisis Mr. Champion appeared.

"My horse ready?"

"Will you please to jump in, sir?"

"I didn't come in a carriage."

"In wid' ye," shouted the hostler.

"Take a seat beside me, if you please, sir," said the widow, with her most fascinating smile.

Mr. Champion approached the step to inquire the meaning, when the hostler seized him with a vigorous hand, thrust him into the phaeton, and the pony, startled at the movement, started off at a brisk pace. Poor Captain Champion! A confirmed bachelor, boldly abducted by a fascinating young widow! The Captain had to lend his assistance to the lady in managing the pony, who was shortly reduced to his usual slow and quiet pace; and then, after thanking her companion for his assistance, Mrs. Leslie told him that in a few minutes he should be put in possession of his horse, which had been borrowed by a gentleman. This was all the information she vouchsafed to give, and in return she demanded the name of her companion.

In a few minutes the Captain began to feel somewhat more at ease; in fact, he began to like his position. He had never set so near a pretty woman in all his life, and he began to ask himself, whether, if the proximity for a few moments was so pleasant, a constant companionship might not prove as agreeable. While her attention was engaged on her pony, he had an opportunity to survey her features. Her large, dark and luminous eyes seemed literally to be swimming in liquid lustre. Her cheeks were as soft and blooming as the sunny side of a peach. Her profile was strictly Grecian, and her parted lips showed a row of pearls white as snow. The delicate taper fingers gleamed in French kid, closed upon the reins; and the varnished tip of a dainty boot indicated a foot that Cinderella might have envied.

"Do you live far from here, madam?" asked the Captain.

"Not very far. The pony can mend his pace, if you are in a hurry."

"Not for the world. The pace seems to be a very fast one."

The widow turned those bewitching black eyes of hers upon the old bachelor, and smiled. It was all over with him. When he sprang out at the gate of the villa, and touched the fairy fingers of the widow as he assisted her to alight, his heart was irrevocably lost.

A red-faced old gentleman, in a dressing gown, received them at the door.

"My friend, Captain Champion, uncle," said the widow, "excuse me for a moment."

"Very happy to see you, sir," said the old gentleman. "Walk in—warm day."

"Very," said the Captain. And indeed his looks seemed to corroborate the statement, for he was as red as a penny.

The Captain and the old gentleman were soon chatting together familiarly, at home. After an hour spent in this manner, his host excused himself, and the bachelor was left alone. A dreamy reverie was interrupted by the sound of voices in the hall. The Captain easily recognized the widow's, and a glance through the half open door, showed him that her companion was a handsome young gentleman.

"There, dear Bill," said the young man, "don't send me any more, and I won't do so again, I promise you. Give me a kiss."

A hearty smack followed. It was a genuine, veritable kiss. The Captain saw it, and he was not a little surprised.

"The only woman I could ever love," he said to himself, "and she's engaged."

The widow tripped into the room. If she was pleasing in her carriage dress, she was perfectly bewitching in her drawing-room attire. Champion could now see the whole of that delicate fairy foot.

"My dear sir," said she, "your horse is at your service now."

Champion rose.

"But," she added, "if you will stay and take dinner with us, my uncle will be very much gratified, and I shall be highly pleased."

"The coquette!" thought Champion. "I am obliged to you, madam," he said, "but I have another engagement."

"Then we cannot detain you, sir. But you must allow me to present you to my brother."

The handsome young man had now made his appearance, and shook hands with our bachelor.

"That's the horse-thief, Captain," said the widow, laughing.

The young man apologized, and explained the circumstances which had impelled him to take the liberty. "I am sorry," he added, "that we cannot improve the acquaintance thus casually made, by enjoying your company at dinner. I am sorry you are otherwise engaged."

"Why as to that," said the captain, "your offer is too tempting, and I feel bound to accept it."

So his horse was remanded back to the stable, and he stopped to dinner. After dinner they had music, for Mrs. Leslie played and sang charmingly. Then he was persuaded to stay to tea, and in the evening the family rambled in the garden, and the captain secured a ten minutes *ter-a-tete* with the widow, in a summer-house overgrown with Madeira vines and inhabited by a spider and six earwigs. It was ten o'clock when he mounted his horse to return to Boston, but it was bright moonlight, and he was romantically inclined.

The next morning he repeated his visit, and the next, and the next. In short, the episode of the borrowed horse produced a declaration and acceptance, and though years have passed away, the Captain has had no occasion to regret his ride with the widow in the pony phaeton.

When acts of courtesy come gratuitously, they are as acceptable as the clear brook to the thirsty traveler.

"That is a Boy I Can Trust."

I once visited a large public school. At recess, a little fellow came up and spoke to the master, as he turned to go down the platform, the master said, "This is a boy I can trust. He never failed me." I followed him with my eye, and looked at him when he took his seat after recess. He had a fine, open, manly face. I thought a good deal about the master's remark. What a character had that little boy earned! He had already got what would be worth more to him than a fortune. It would be a passport into the best store in the city, and what is better, into the confidence and respect of the whole community. I wonder if the boys know how soon they are rated by older people. Every boy in the neighborhood is known, and opinions are formed of him; he has a character either favorable or unfavorable. A boy of whom the master can say, "I can trust him; he never failed me," will never want employment. The fidelity, promptness, and industry which he shows at school are in demand everywhere, and are prized everywhere. He who is faithful in little will be also faithful in much.

The Value of Precision in Description.

The editor of the Leader, an English paper, quotes a story that may serve to elucidate this:

The Mayor of Falaire having one night run foul of a citizen of the good town of Falaire, (in those days there was neither gas nor oil lamps), the Mayor gave orders next morning that no citizens should go out at night without a lantern. The following night, the Mayor, going his rounds, ran against the same citizen.

"You haven't read the ordinance, you stupid fellow," said the Mayor in a passion.

"Yes, I have," said the Norman, "and there's my lantern."

"But there's no candle in it," rejoined the Mayor.

"The ordinance said nothing about that," replied the scrupulous citizen.

The next day appeared a new ordinance, enjoining the citizens to put candles in their lamps.

At nightfall, the Mayor, anxious to see whether his orders were obeyed, went his rounds again, and once more run foul of the luckless bourgeois.

"I have you this time," said the Mayor in a fury; "you have no lantern."

"Excuse me, here it is."

"But no candle in it,"

"Oh! but I have, and here it is," and out of the lantern he pulled a candle unlighted.

"But it isn't lighted," resumed the exasperated Mayor.

"You said nothing about lighting the candle," quickly rejoined the bourgeois.

So another ordinance had to be issued, enjoining the citizens to light the candles in their lanterns.

A Plea of "Nolo Contendere."

A native of the Emerald Isle, being brought before a court in Massachusetts, for assault and battery, was asked if he was guilty or not guilty?

"Guilty, by the powers!" exclaimed he, making demonstrations of more fight, "haint a man a right in a free country to knock down anybody he pleases, without being guilty of salt and batthers, I'd ax ye?"

The court answered this in the negative, and Pat was at a loss what to say. He did not like the word *guilty*; and yet he gloried too much in his character of a boxer, to wish to deny the charge.

While he was hesitating what to say, a gentleman of the bar whispered to him to put in a plea of "Nolo Contendere."

"Nol-ongten tenter ye!" said the Irishman, who was better acquainted with the shalalah than with law Latin, "what's the munin in that?"

"The meaning is, that you'll not contend with the country," said the lawyer.

"Nollongten tenter ye," said the accused, turning to the bench—"that's to say, I'll not contend with the whole country; but by St. Patrick!" spitting on his hands, "I can whip any three of ye at the same time!"

A good story is told by the Louisville Courier, of an Ohio Judge and Editor—both Locofocos. The former wrote to a friend in Cincinnati, to send them an Irish speaker. The friend could not find one, but concluded to go himself, and replied to the Judge that he would do so, Deus volens, "God willing."

His Honor was ignorant of Latin, but to his great joy, he found that Dennis Volens would be with them on the interesting occasion. He hastened to the Editor with his letter, and the announcement in due form, that "Dennis Volens, Esq., an eloquent son of Old Ireland, the country of Phillips, Curran, Gratian, &c., &c., would address the Democracy on the great questions at issue in the election of Frank Pierce, &c., &c. Well, in due time, the cause came, the friend came, but Dennis Volens, Esq., was not est.

The Judge became exasperated, so did the Editor; such trifling with dignitaries was not to be endured. The bills were out—the editorial puffing done up—nobody but Mr. Volens would answer. Explanations were awkward and embarrassing.

A locomotive on the Northern Railway, a few days ago, going at full speed, struck a man upon the track, knocked him between the rails, and the whole train passed over him. Fortunately it broke no bones, but the man said, when he got up, "It gave him a tremendous jar, and he was afraid he should have the headache."

Speaking of speed, said a wag the other day, "I reckon they travel some on the Hudson River Railroad. I stepped in the car at Albany, got fairly seated at Hudson, lighted my cigar at Poughkeepsie, spit out of the window at Peekskill and hit a man at Sing Sing."

Curious Epidemic.

The Miltonian notices a disease which prevails in that vicinity to an awful extent, and which seems to have extended to the neighboring counties, as the "melancholy records" clearly demonstrate. It has lately assumed an epidemic type. Physicians term it *affection of the heart*, and unite with one voice in pronouncing it incurable. It seizes upon the patients suddenly, throws them into ecstasies, and ultimately carries them off to another home, from which they seldom ever return. It is confined generally to single folks, and in a moment sweeps from among the family circle, some rosy-cheeked, dark-eyed, buxom lass, of "s-w-e-e-t sixteen." The doctors call it "matrimony," and certain rusty fusty old bachelors declare that those who have taken it once, and recovered their independence, take good care not to expose themselves to a second attack. But this is a slander—especially in the case of "widows"—who never shrink from danger if they can be of service to a "sufferin' fellow creature," as Mrs. Partington would say—leastways they have had a reputation for that sort of amiable disinterestedness since the world began.—*Leading Journal.*

Nothing equals a boy except a girl.

The frolicking, harum-scarum, high-glee times of boyhood, how happy they were. Perhaps you never broke staves and colts, never slid down hill, over fences, across the ice on the meadow, never skated among the huge fires on the ten acre pond, in a clear winter's night, drawing the prettiest girl in all the town after you, holding upon a stick. If you never have, you never were a boy! How many years does a man have to live to pile up as much happiness as jumps out of a boy in a single old-fashioned, ginger-bread, molasses-candy, wrestling, bat and ball-playing, town meeting day? Boys, go it while you are young! Bring out your sleds and skates, roll up snow balls as huge as Atlas, playing "tag," and make the most of your young legs!

A Table, or Spirit Experiment.

Five of our young men gathered in the back room of a hotel, one evening last week, to try the table, or spirit experiment, and were most successful, we learn, in their communications. After sitting about three hours, around a table, communing pretty freely with the "spirits," (bad spirits, we guess,) the table not only began to move, but they honestly declare that to their perceptions, every article in the room, and even the room itself, swam round with a sort of giddy perpetual motion; and this motion must have had a kind of drowsy influence on the senses of our friends, for the next thing they can remember is, that it was daylight, and they were distributed in recumbent positions, under the tables, &c., with the spit-box and other appropriate articles for pillows. The experiment, they say, left them rather sick at the stomach.

A Knowing Youth.

In New York, the other day, an Irishman working at a forge, got a particle of hot iron in his eye. While writhing in pain, a boy stepped up to him and said with great coolness, "Will you give me a half dollar if I get that out of your eye?" "I'll give you anything—I'll give you a dollar." Away the boy ran, and came back with the magnet, with which, in about a minute, he drew out the iron atom. Paddy winked his watery eyes, and swore an oath of relief and gratitude. He then gave the operator the half dollar. "Holy Mother!" said the poor fellow's sister, who stood by, "them Yankee children can do anything!"

Union and Harmony.

In the days of our youth, the town of Friendship, in the old county of Lincoln, away down East, in the State of Maine, invariably gave its unanimous vote for the Democratic party. No such animal as a federalist or whig ever made his appearance at town meeting, till about the year 1824, when, upon canvassing the ballots, one vote was found in the box for the whig candidate for Congress. The discovery of this ticket created a great sensation among the independent electors, as the moderator held it up, and indignantly called out—"Who gin that vote?" The whig, whose situation our friends can have no difficulty in appreciating, did not venture to come forward. "Again the moderator called forth, 'Who have in that vote?' Still no answer. "Nobody owns it," said the moderator, "and it is rejected." Accordingly the vote of the town of Friendship was returned, as usual, all for the democratic side. The same unanimity used to prevail in the town of Hornby, Massachusetts, which was for twenty years represented in the legislature by Captain Peter Biddle. One election day, the moderator used to get up, and say, "Fellow citizens, you will now proceed to bring in your votes for Captain Peter Biddle for town representative, and they were brought in, and Captain Biddle was thus put in, year after year, till he died.—N. Y. Sunday Atlas.

Mrs. Chisholm says the best time to select a wife is in the morning. If a young lady is at all inclined to sulks and slatterns, it is just before breakfast. As a general thing, a woman don't get "on her temper" till after ten, A. M.

I don't say, Mr. Judge, that the defendant was drunk. No, not by no means; but this I will say—when I last seed him he was washing his face in a mud puddle, and drying it on a door mat. Whether a sober man would do this, in course I can't say.

Favors of every kind are doubtless when they are speedily conferred.

A Thrilling Incident at Sea.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a private letter from Marcus Spring, Esq., of this City, giving an account of the saving of the crew of the Scotch bark Jesse Stevens, by the steamer Pacific, on her last passage from here to Liverpool. We are sure that no one can read this simple narrative without something of the emotions it so vividly impresses. "One morning, while lying wrapped up in blankets, overcoats, &c., on the sofa, the wind and sleet and snow roaring round the heaving ship, one of the passengers came down and reported that a wreck had been seen in the midst of the storm, and men clinging to it, and calling out, 'Save us! Save us!' Though so nearly stupefied as to care for nothing, even if we had been the wrecked ones ourselves, and hardly believing at first, it could be so, I roused myself; and sure enough all my own stupid and selfish feelings, all nausea and headache, and all murmuring spirit in view of our own condition, were instantly dissipated, and gave place to the heartiest sympathy and earnest prayers for sixteen poor fellows in a shattered bark, with sails torn and streaming in the wind, masts all wrenched off and swept away, and the water rushing through the sides of the vessel, as she rose now and then on a high wave, the sea rolling over her, a perfect flood, every minute.

Our ship had stopped her engines, and was hovering about; coming near enough in the intervals of the storm, for Capt. Nye to speak through his trumpet a word of encouragement. The Captain had been sick with a violent cold and inflammation of the lungs, (the first time, I think since he became a Captain,) but this had called him from his bed, and, dressed in his great tarpaulin coat with his hat drawn down over his ears, a sailor holding him from falling, as he stood on the steep deck, the ship tumbling almost over on its sides at every roll, his face flushed with excitement, as the wind and sleet dashed into it, and against him as if they would take him off his feet; his trumpet in his hand, and raising above the war of storm his voice of command to engineers, sailors, &c., to go on or stop, or go to the other side of the wreck, trying to keep near it, and avoid dashing against it, to the certain ruin of all.

All this lasted for an hour or more, while we passengers on the upper deck, holding on to ropes to keep from being dashed overboard, and watching the poor fellows, when the mists, and clouds, and spray, gave us opportunity to see them climbing the waves in their shattered bark, all looking anxiously toward us, and waving hats and hands. The rolling of the sea, some movements on the deck, and something I heard the Captain say, made me fear it was a hopeless case, and we should have to go and leave them, when all at once a gleam of light broke from above, and a splendid rainbow appeared on a dark background of clouds behind us. It seemed indeed a heaven-sent sign of hope and promise, and I eagerly scanned the upturned faces of the wretched crew, to see if they did not hail it as such, but I since learn they interpreted it according to the sailor's adage:

"A rainbow in the morning is the sailor's warning; a rainbow at night, is the sailor's delight."

While I supposed the bow of promise was filling their hearts, as it was mine, with joy and gratitude, the captain seized the moment of a lull in the storm to say to Tompkins, his third officer, (blessed be the noble hearted fellow!) "Are you willing to risk going in the life-boat to their rescue?" "Ready and willing," was the prompt reply; and soon the beautiful boat, with Tompkins and three sailors, was bounding over the foaming waves. They had a rope soon drawn from ship to bark, passing through the life boat. The brave little company were soon under the stern of the wreck, receiving with open arms, as they were dropped or thrown down, (for some were so stupefied with wet and cold, they had to be thrown into the boat) the dripping sailors of the "Jesse Stevens." The waves ran so high it was unsafe to lie near the wreck, so the boat was hauled up by rope, at intervals, near enough for them to drop in one or two men—then they would slacken the rope and let the boat recede before the returning wave should come and dash them together, then they would return in like manner, for one or two more; and finally all were safe in the boat, and we only hoped they would get it back to the ship with its freight of saved lives. Proudly again it bounded over the billows with its heavy load as if it had been a swan or a sea-bird, and though several times, when it went out of sight in the trough of the sea, we trembled lest we had seen it for the last time, it still mounted the top of the next wave and

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENTS FOR 1853.

In pursuance of the Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of July, 1842, the following statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams County, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations, and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:—

| BOROUGHES | TOWNSHIPS | Amount of Real Estate | Amount of Personal Property | Amount of Trades, Occupations, and Professions | Amount of Taxes |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Borough | | 188088 | 5966 | 51721 | 13223 |
| Cumberland | | 289095 | 14297 | 11107 | 2440 |
| Germany | | 139438 | 9969 | 32106 | 2965 |
| Oxford | | 160469 | 7968 | 56174 | 12640 |
| Huntingdon | | 219112 | 14204 | 38790 | 2135 |
| Hamilton | | 131677 | 10106 | 31917 | 600 |
| Liberty | | 141395 | 8559 | 13157 | 2180 |
| Hamilton | | 141395 | 8559 | 13157 | 2180 |
| Manallan | | 185450 | 12950 | 14940 | 300 |
| Straban | | 288152 | 19682 | 23889 | 1420 |
| Franklin | | 260968 | 22689 | 32303 | 5833 |
| Conowingo | | 192824 | 9620 | 31459 | 130 |
| Tyrone | | 133993 | 10879 | 5674 | 408 |
| Mountjoy | | 170136 | 11718 | 14095 | 400 |
| Mountpleasant | | 246066 | 17023 | 26451 | 1000 |
| Reading | | 229385 | 14307 | 35844 | 200 |
| Beaver | | 90681 | 6163 | 18565 | 600 |
| Freedom | | 69481 | 4607 | 8371 | 600 |
| Union | | 209722 | 8749 | 28596 | 1830 |
| Butler | | 158665 | 14455 | 25813 | 500 |
| | | 3946595 | 250027 | 564040 | 53620 |
| | | 2093 | 20232 | 3500 | 1800 |
| | | 730 | 32265 | 598 | 00 |

JACOB GRIEST,
ABRAHAM REEVER,
JOHN MICKLEY, JR.,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. AUGUSTBAUGH, Clerk.
December 27, 1852.—3w.

NEW GOODS,
AND PLINY OF THEM.

At the store of the Two Extremes, at the Old Stand, two doors below the Post Office in Chambersburg street. If you wish to save your money, come and buy your HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, at W. W. PAXTON'S Establishment. He buys his goods with great care, and is prepared to offer bargains. Call and judge for yourselves.

HE HAS FOR GENTLEMEN,
Calf, Kid, and Heavy Boots, of the best quality—
prices from \$1.75 to \$3.75. Calf, Kid, and
Coarse Men's, from \$1 to \$2. Slippers, gaiters,
etc., do.

FOR LADIES,
Fine Lining Gaiters, Hair Gaiters, Morocco
Shoes, Jenny Lind Style, Jefferson Slippers, etc.,
Morocco Gaiters, Misses' Boots and Shoes.
Also, Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of
every variety, a very large assortment, to suit all
persons. Also Trunks and Traveling Bags.
Also, Russia and Beaver Hats, of all kinds; a
very fine article of new style Mole Skin Hat; Kos-
suth and Non-Interference Hats, and a great variety
of Fur and Wool Slouch Hats, from 50 cts. to
\$2.00.
Come one—come all.
W. W. PAXTON.
Oct. 18.

THE RICHEST AND MOST VARIED
ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS PLACE,
HAS just been received by SCHICK, and is
now opening at his Store in South Baltimore
street. The public are invited to call and
examine goods and prices, both of which cannot
but please, he feels fully assured. Among his
stock will be found

LADIES' FANCY DRESS GOODS,
such as Silks, Satins, Poplins, Tissues, Beiges,
Ganges de Laines, Lawns, Alpaca, Bombazines,
Gingham, Swiss, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins,
and Calicoes in great variety. Also,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Satinets, Tweeds, Cottonades, Nankeen, Linen
Check, Vestings of all sorts, &c. In short his
stock is very large, and embraces all in his line.
Call and judge for yourselves—no trouble
to show goods.
April 12.

NEW
HARDWARE STORE.

THE Subscribers would respectfully an-
nounce to their friends and the public, that
they have opened a NEW HARDWARE STORE
in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of
David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they are
opening a large and general assortment of

Hardware, Iron, Steel,
GROCERIES,
CUTLERY, COACH TRIMMING

Spring, Axes, Saddlery,
CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS,
Paints, Oils, & Dye-Stuffs.

In general, including every description of articles
in the above line of business—to which they in-
vite the attention of Coach makers, Blacksmiths,
Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Shoemakers, Sad-
dlers, and the public generally.

Our Stock having been selected with great care,
and purchased for Cash, we guarantee (for the
ready money) to dispose of any part of our
reasonable terms as they can be purchased any
where.

WE particularly request a call from our
friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public fa-
vor, as we are determined to establish a character
for selling Goods at low prices, and doing busi-
ness on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9.

"ANOTHER CHANGE"

OF the seasons is about to take place, and
with it must a change in the Styles,
Fashions and qualities of LADIES' AND GEN-
TLEMEN'S APPAREL. But many and great
as these changes will be, JEW ARNOLD is, as
usual, prepared to accommodate all who will
"button up" at the approach of Winter, or bow
at the mandates of the Tyrant of Fashion, by
having just returned from the eastern cities, with
the largest, cheapest and best selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
ever before offered in this TOWN or COUNTY,
the finest "tailor-made" and "ready-made" stock
of call, examine, and by all means buy—almost
"without money and without price," for the large
and well selected stock of PLAIN & FASHION-
ABLE, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Dress
Goods, consisting in part of Black, Brown, Blue,
and Olive Cloths, assorted Flats, Fancy Beavers,
London, Dab and Persian Cloth for Overcoats,
Black, Plum, and Fawn Cassimeres, Black and
Fawn Sateen, Velvet Cord, Buckram, Tweeds,
Kentucky Jeans, Black and Fawn Fancy Silk
and Woolen Vestings, Lawns, Flannels, Closures,
etc., &c. also

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Black and changeable Dress Silks, Black Alpaca,
cassimeres, Fawn and Black Moss de Laines, Cas-
simeres, Prints, Gingham, &c. &c. also, a large
lot of Shawls just received, and will be sold cheap
than can be bought at any other house in
town. Call and see for yourselves.
Sept. 20.

COUNTERPANES, white, red, for sale, very
low, at

Kurtz's Cheap Corner,
Oct. 12.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER,
President of the several Courts of Com-
mon Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th
District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and
Terminus, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial
of all capital offenders in the said district
and Sessions, R. B. BROWN and J. M. GIBBS,
Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and
Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminus,
and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital
and other offenders in the County of Adams—have
issued their precept bearing date the 17th day of
November, in the year of our Lord one thousand
eight hundred and fifty two, and to me directed, for
holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General
Quartermasters of the Peace, and General Jail
Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminus, at Get-
tysburg, on Monday the 17th of January next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroners and
Constables within the said County of Adams, that
they be then and there in their proper persons,
with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examina-
tions, and other Remembrances, to do those things
which to their offices and in that behalf appertain
to be done, and also, they who will prosecute
against the prisoners then and there shall be in
the jail of the said County of Adams, and to be
then and there to prosecute against them as shall
be just.

JOHN SCOTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Dec. 13, 1852.

JURY LIST—JANUARY TERM.

GRAND JURY.

Borough—Robert Smith, Daniel Lashell, George
Geyer, Jr., Wm. Culp.

Hamilton—James Davis, Wm. Peters.

Union—Samuel Young, William Unger, John
Rife.

Germany—Charles Weir, Benjamin Landis.

Oxford—Jacob Schlegel.

Hamilton—David Newcomer.

Conowingo—Jacob M. Wertz, (of M.)

Franklin—Israel Little, David Chamberlin, Geo.
Geyer.

Liberty—Emanuel Overholzer.

Lancaster—George F. Miller.

Reading—Joseph J. Kuhn.

Mountjoy—Wm. Young.

Straban—Robert K. M'Henry, Michael Saltzgiver.

Freedom—John McHenry.

GENERAL JURY.

Mountjoy—Jesse D. Newman, Joseph Fink, Hen-
ry Snyder, James M'Henry, Moses Schwartz.

Tyrone—George H. Wierman, David Broth.

Franklin—Frederick Forney, Boris Desnick, Da-
vid C. Brinkerhoff, Robert Major, Samuel F.

Reading—David P. Heuser.

Butler—Wm. S. Hume, Levi Kinding.

Reading—John Lydon, Wm. S. Hildebrand, Sa-
muel Overholzer.

Germany—Joseph Rider, Jacob Pitzer, George
Will.

Borough—Wm. J. Martin, George Warren, John
Culp.

Hamilton—John Gardner, John Musser, Geo. A.
Group, Amos Greer, Wm. B. Brandon.

Conowingo—Michael Ruler, Levi Kinding.

Liberty—Samuel Kree, John Flor.

Hamilton—John Bieschker, Robert Blythe.

Lancaster—George Gardner, Nathan Smith, Peter
Stevens.

Cumberland—Wm. Ross, Samuel Gallagher.

Union—John Diehl.

Hamilton—Pius Fink.

Menallen—John M. Miller, Wm. Morrison, Jo-
seph Culp.

Mountpleasant—Alexander Shorb.

Freedom—James Cunningham, sen.
Dec. 20.

THE subscriber has just returned from Phil-
adelphia, with a magnificent assortment of
NEW GOODS,
embracing everything staple and desirable, which
he is prepared to sell at unusually low prices,
and to which he respectfully invites the patro-
nage of old and new customers.

D. MIDDLECOFF.
Nov. 22.

KEEP it before the people, that MARCUS
SAMSON has just received one of the largest
and most varied assortment of OVERCOATS
of every description ever offered in the County,
and will sell only for cash, at a really aston-
ishing. Give him a call before purchasing.

THE prettiest and cheapest PRINTS in town
of LADIES' SACKING FLANNELS,
and GUM SHOES of every description, a fresh
supply just received by the York fast line, and now
opening at D. MIDDLECOFF'S Cheap Store.
Nov. 2

LADIES!
I have just received a very large lot of M. DE
LAINES, which I will sell cheaper than any
other house in the County. Call and examine
them, as it is no trouble to show goods.

KURTZ'S Cheap Corner is the place to get
bargains.
Oct. 4.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

SKELLY & HOLLEBAUGH have on hand a
large stock of Ready-made Clothing, embracing
Black Cloth Coats, Tweed Coats, Overcoats, Men's
Jackets, fancy and plain black Cassimeres and
Satinet Pants: Satin, cloth and tawny vests;
all of which will be disposed of at the lowest liv-
ing rates. Call and see.

STILL AHEAD!

SHAWLS, in great variety, and at nearly all
prices, can be had at SCHICK'S. Ladies,
your attention is invited to the assortment, con-
fident that the taste of every one can be suited.
Nov. 1.

LOOK HERE!

HOSIERY, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars
and Neckties, and Lace, Ribbons, &c. &c. all at
Mushum, Irish Linen, Black Silk and Fringes
&c. &c. to be had in great variety at
April 12.

QUEENSWARE and GROCERIES in every
variety and cheap at
May 12.

UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS—We
have on hand a very excellent assortment of
Wood, Cotton and Linen Under Shirts and Drawers.
Always remember that SAMSON gets and gives
bargains.
Oct. 4.

CAN alone and see a first-rate assortment of
PANALOOKS at SAMSON'S one price
Store, such as Black, French Cassimeres, Brown
Cassimeres, Fawn Cassimeres of every kind men-
tionable, Cassimeres of all colors and shades, and at
prices to suit all.
Oct. 4.

QUEENSWARE, Cedarware, Groceries, and
Dye Stuffs, cheap at
Oct. 18.

GENTLEMEN who want Fancy Colored
French Cloth, Cassimeres, and Tweeds,
for Coats, Note that Black and Black Skin Pants,
Silk, Satin, and Marquises for vesting, can find a
good assortment at a very low price at
known stand of
A. B. KURTZ.

A cheap lot of Looking Glasses just received,
which will be sold cheaper than any bonds
in town by
A. ARNOLD.

FRENCH Woollen Collars, and Sleeves, in
great variety, and cheap too, can be had at
Nov. 22.

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which will be sold cheaper than any bonds
in town by
A. ARNOLD.

FARE REDUCED

From Gettysburg to York.

THE fare, by Coaches, from Gettysburg to
York, has been reduced to \$1.75; and
Round Tickets will be given for \$3.00—good for
ten or fifteen days—way fare in proportion.

This is the cheapest and best route to the
Eastern Cities. Passengers will be carried on
this route in good coaches, with careful Drivers,
and taken to the Cars in York, and not subject to
so many changes, which are so unpleasant in
traveling.

For seats and other information, apply at
Mr. McLELLAN'S HOTEL, in Gettysburg,
and at Mr. WELSH'S HOTEL, at the Railroad
Depot in York.

D. GEHR.
Nov. 29.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN
GETTYSBURG & HANOVER.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to
run a DAILY LINE OF
COMFORTABLE COACHES,
between Gettysburg and Hanover—leaving Get-
tysburg in the morning in time to connect with
the cars for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg,
Pittsburg, and intermediate towns; and returning
the same day after the arrival of the Baltimore and
Philadelphia trains.

For seats apply at Diller's Hotel, Hanover,
or to the undersigned, in Gettysburg.

JOHN L. TATE.
Oct. 11.

NEW ARRANGEMENT
BETWEEN
HARRISBURG & GETTYSBURG.

THERE will be a comfortable Coach leave Har-
risburg every Monday, Wednesday and Fri-
day, and arrive early in the afternoon at Gettys-
burg. Same Coach will leave Gettysburg, every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 o'clock,
A. M., so as to arrive at Harrisburg in time to
take the Railroad cars or boat for the west.

For seats apply at McLELLAN'S Hotel,
WM. COLDER, Jr.
Oct. 4.

DAILY LINE.
FARE REDUCED!

THE subscribers announce to the traveling
public that they are now running a
DAILY LINE OF STAGES,
between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, leaving
Gettysburg at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning by
7 o'clock, P. M., of same day. Fare each way
\$1.50.

Stage Office in Gettysburg, at the "Eagle Ho-
tel."
GEHR, TATE & CO.
Aug. 2

Skelly & Hollebaugh,
THANKFUL for past favors, respectfully in-
form their friends and the public that they
continue the TAILORING business, at the old
stand, and solicit a continuance of the public's
patronage. Garments made in the shortest time
possible. "The New York and Philadelphia
Full and Winter Fashions have just been received
Oct. 20.

Carpets and Matting.

FAHNESTOCKS have just received and will
sell very cheap, the largest stock of Venetian
and Ingrain Carpeting, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white
and colored Matting, Druggists, Linen Floor Cloth,
Oil Carpets & Oil Cloth, over before offered.
April 26.

SUB-SOIL PLOUGHS,
OF the best quality, always on hand, and for
sale, in Gettysburg, at the Foundry of
T. WARREN & SON.

MONKEY JACKETS—A good and cheap
article to be found at the old store of
SAMSON.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, &c. just
received and for sale cheap at
May 12.

BONNETS, Ribbons, Florence Silk, and Silk
Lace, Hair and Gimp, and various other
styles, with Misses Lace and Gimp, at
April 14.

FOR Gentlemen's Wear, SCHICK has opened
a splendid assortment of Cloths, Cas-
simeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. &c. Call
and see for yourselves, and you will confess that
cheaper goods you never saw.

FANS—FANS—A large assortment just re-
ceived at KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.
[April 14.]

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS, a large and
varied assortment. Call at KURTZ'S
Cheap Corner.
[April 14.]

BONNET Ribbons, Florence Silk, and Silk
Lace, all colors, just received at
May 12.

SCYTHES, Snaths and Rubbers, a new lot
just received and for sale cheap, at
May 31.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—JAN. 3.

Interposition in Favor of Religious Privileges.

Mr. CASS, Mr. President, I have been requested to present the petition, which I send to the Clerk's table, from the Maryland Baptist Union Association, asking the interposition of the United States to secure to Americans abroad the rights of religious worship according to their consciences, and to secure its reference to the appropriate committee. I do this with pleasure, not only from regard to the motives and position of those who make this application, but also because I heartily concur with them in the importance of the object, and in the propriety of calling the attention of the Government to it—an object dear to us and to the world, in its consequences, now and hereafter. This body of pious and intelligent Christians anxiously desire the freedom of religious worship for their countrymen, wherever the accidents of life may carry them. And it is not strange that this sentiment should be strongly felt and strongly expressed in this land of Gospel liberty, but it is strange that in this age of the world, and in this day of intellectual advancement, any obstacle should be interposed by any Government in Christendom to prevent the believers in the faith of Jesus from following the dictates of their consciences, and while rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, prohibit them from rendering unto God the things that are God's, agreeably to their own convictions of the injunctions of His divine word. I coincide fully with the signers of this petition, that the best of all freedom is the freedom of conscience, and that there is no tyranny so revolting as that which tyrannizes over the mind.

Here Mr. Smith objected to the remarks of Mr. Cass, as not being in order upon the presentation of a petition. But the Senate permitted Mr. Cass to go on.

We have a right (said Mr. Cass) to be heard in such an appeal as this, for we have tried the great experiment—an experiment no longer for it has become experience—of the entire separation of Church and State; and have shown that unrestricted freedom of worship is not only best for the political interests of a country, but best for the true interests of religion itself. Unfortunately, the errors of the dark ages have not yet wholly yielded to the progress of truth; and in many countries the civil authority impudently undertakes to exclude any form of religion but its own; and non-conformity is not the want of conformity to the will of God, but the offence of preferring the Divine will to that of the ruler. Human presumption has never gone further than in the erection of a standard of faith, which all must agree, or be subject to the penalties of the Government here and to the denunciations of the Church hereafter. So far as regards the profession of a particular doctrine as a necessary qualification for office, however, we may lament its presumption and injustice; we have no national cause of complaint, as that is a question of internal policy. And nothing better illustrates the slow progress of truth in those old countries, where it has many interests and prejudices to encounter, than the fact that even in England, with all her real claims to freedom and intelligence, a Jew to this day cannot occupy a seat in Parliament without taking an oath by which he abjures his own faith and the religion of his forefathers.

But we have a right to expect from the comity of all friendly nations, that American citizens be permitted to enjoy liberty of worship wherever they may go. There is not the slightest reasonable objection to such a demand. It ought not indeed to be necessary, for this unworthy system of intolerance has not the least foundation in reason or religion. It is a mere relic of barbarism, converting the religion of the Gospel into an engine of State, and substituting human fallibility, or rather human presumption, for those personal convictions of religious belief which every one should exercise for himself, and for the exercise of which every one is responsible.

In what manner it may be proper for our Government to present this grave question to other Governments I do not at present undertake to say. I shall move its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, feeling satisfied that they will give it their earnest attention, and in the hope that they will make a report which will be authoritative as the expression of our views, and still more those of our constituents, in any communications the Executive may open with foreign Powers. Certainly there can be no objections to firm and friendly representations, and I cannot doubt that these declarations of the wishes of the American people will have weight everywhere, and I am satisfied they will be long produce a salutary effect in some countries, and eventually in all. This is a kind of interposition which will benefit this Republic; and as day by day we find ourselves engaged in far different questions we have come to feel gratified that the opportunity is offered us of aiding in a work which commends itself to our consideration by the highest motives that can influence human action.

And I am free to confess, sir, that for myself I rejoice at the occasion thus given to us, while pleading for the full toleration of religion, to bear our testimony to its priceless value. Independent of its connection with human destiny hereafter, I believe the fate of republican governments is indissolubly bound up with the fate of the Christian religion, and that a people who repel its holy faith will find themselves the slaves of their own evil passions and of arbitrary power. And I am free also to acknowledge that I do not see altogether without anxiety some of the signs which are shadowed forth around us. A weak and unregulated imagination with some, and unregulated passions with others, are producing founders and followers of strange doctrines, whose tendency it is easier to foresee than it is to account for their origin and progress. But they will find their larger and their remedy, not in legislation, but in a sound religious opinion, whether they inculcate an appeal to God, by means of *miracles and omens and rappings*, the latest and most ridiculous experiment upon human credulity, or whether they seek to pervert the Scriptures to the purposes of their own diabolical passions, by destroying their regard of religion and social order, the institution of marriage, and giving a license to unbridled immorality, thus making promiscuity in a debauched impurity, the very basis of our nation, by the consumption of unbridled lust. This same trial was made in

Germany some three centuries ago, in a period of strange aberrations, and failed. And it will fail here. Where the Word of God is fresh to all, no such wild doctrine can permanently establish itself.

I now move the reference of this petition to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Late Deplorable Accident.

The Manchester Daily Mirror contains a letter from the Rev. Mr. Fuller, of Lawrence, who was a passenger in the cars at the time of the accident to General Pierce's son.

He says:—Two incidents among the many terrible ones, are especially present to my memory. On the bank at a mother, (Mrs. Stokes, of this city,) clasping her little boy some three or four years of age, he had been rescued from the ruin which had strewn the track with splintered fragments, and her own person was considerably injured by the fire, but she was shedding tears of gratitude over her rescued child, and rejoicing in his safety, unmindful of her own pain. But a few steps from her I saw the most appalling scene of all. There was another mother, whose agony passed beyond any description. She could shed no tears, but overwhelmed with grief, uttering such affecting words as I never can forget. It was Mrs. Pierce, the lady of the President elect; and near her, in that ruin of shattered wood and iron, lay a most terrible ruin, her only son, one minute before so beautiful, so full of life and hope. She was supported by her husband and Prof. Packard.

General Pierce was himself bruised in the back, but not severely, and the wounds of the spirit far exceeding any bodily suffering; yet, while deeply afflicted, he showed all the self-possession and nerve which only characters of great hearted and noble mind, and which few would manifest under similar circumstances. He gave all needful directions about the recovery of his little boy, still entangled in the wreck about him, and then afforded all that comfort and sympathy to his partner in sorrow which was appropriate to the time. She was conveyed to a house near, and there she gave vent to the grief which rent her heart, while he consoled and comforted. I may not draw the veil from that picture. Sacred is the holy privacy of sorrow, and the hearts of those who have suffered can feel what my pen must describe.

Soon we were able to convey the wounded and the dead to the nearest house, which happened to be that connected with the poor firm in Andover, where every possible kindness and attention were rendered. Go with me, Mr. Editor, to that house, and look with me at the scene of that suffering and sorrow. In one room were Gen. Pierce and lady, in the opposite room lay the mortal remains of their little boy—and oh! so sad a sight! The blow, by which he was instantly killed, struck his forehead, and so violent as to remove the upper portion of his head, leaving a part of the brain exposed. The face, with the exception of a bruise about the right eye, still remained unaltered, but bathed in blood. Gen. Pierce and lady, meantime, retired to the house of Mr. Aikin.

In the same room was a lady, Mrs. Newell, of Hingham, considerably bruised and her face cut. Her little daughter, twelve years of age, lay near with her foot so badly injured that amputation will be necessary. She bore her pains sweetly and patiently. In another room Mr. Kittredge, of Pelham, lay with his leg broken, and a Mr. Childs, of Hennessey, sat bravely up, though with his face covered with blood. Others much bruised had gone on in the train, which returned from St. Lawrence. Every attention which could possibly be paid to those injured was given at this house, where most of the wounded were carried. The physicians were prompt in their services, calm, kind, and so far as one out of the profession can judge, judicious.

After the head of the little boy had been tenderly cared for by the physicians, and all possibly done to restore the look of life, he was carried by to the house where his parents were. I shall never forget the look of extreme pain that child's face wore; and yet there was something resigned and tender impressed by the awful hand of death. He was not yet cold when he was in the room of Mr. Aikin's house, dressed just as he had been at the moment of the calamity. The form which had left the house but little more than an hour before, full of life and happiness, with a heart full of hope and bright aspirations, was borne back to those who had parted from him—with heart now hushed and still—that form motionless and the limbs fast growing rigid under the icy touch of death.

The Boston Traveller says:—There is a difference of opinion among those who were present, as to the cause of this dreadful disaster. One of the passengers informs us that in his opinion it was the breaking of a wheel, rather than an axle, that led to the occurrence. The train, which consisted of a locomotive, tender, and one passenger car only, was under very rapid headway; the end of the coupling was broken and the car thrown from the track so suddenly, that the passengers had scarcely a warning of the destruction that threatened them. The car was whirled from the embankment with great velocity, and wrenched in two apparently before it struck the ground at the foot of the embankment, which was covered with sharp and rough stones. In the fall it was literally shattered into pieces. There was a fire burning in a stove in the car, and this aggravated the circumstances of the accident, several persons, one mentioned above, severely, having been burned by the scattered coals. The escape of so many, with trifling or no injury, was almost miraculous. Mr. Pierce clasped his wife in his arms upon the instant that the overthrow of the cars was seen to be inevitable, and called to his son, who was near, and who was approaching him when the fatal catastrophe occurred, by which he was cast into eternity. It is not known how the lad was killed, but his head was shockingly mangled, and his death must have been instantaneous.

The New York Mirror says:—We have read a private letter this morning, written by a gentleman of Andover, who, though not in the ill-fated car, was early at the scene of suffering. His simple trial of the agonies of the ill-fated child is too painful for publication. Mrs. Pierce bears a terrible bereavement with Christian resignation; but the anguish of the poor mother is greater than she can bear. Friends

knelt around her bedside, repeating words of prayer and consolation; but she exclaimed:—"O, my son, my only son, taken from me in a moment! O, I could only have spoken to him! Was God with me there?" She cannot weep.

One brave little girl, ten years of age, whose father was so badly broken as to render immediate amputation necessary, never sheds a tear, but kept saying, "don't cry, mother, you see I don't!" Gen. Pierce complains a little of pain in his back and stoops when he walks; but no permanent injury is apprehended. The car was smashed in a thousand pieces; and the escape of a single passenger unhurt, is regarded as almost miraculous.

Caution to Young Men and Boys.

The following report of a trial before the Meigs county court, last week, may be read with profit by young men of other places than Reading.

Parents and employers, too, will find something for consideration in the remarks of the Judge:—*Commonwealth vs. Jacob Gabriel, Thomas McComb, Jr., and Daniel Eckert.* Assault and battery on Peter Roy. Verdict guilty. Not yet sentenced. District Attorney for Commonwealth, Richards and Keim for Defendants.

The defendants are of the party of vicious young men and boys who rejoice in the cognomen of "Bloomers," and spend their evenings lounging at the street corners and in front of some of the Churches, to the great annoyance of all well-disposed people, who are shocked with their profane and obscene language, and general riotous conduct. In delivering his charge, Judge Jones stated to the jury that it was an important case, as being the first of a particular class. That in some of the larger cities offenses of this kind had become so common that men who walked the streets at night were forced to carry revolvers. The Court said that the peace of society must be sustained at all cost. The fashions of those cities penetrate into the inland towns, and metropolitan ruffianism finds imitators in the country. The leading causes: 1. The relaxation of parental discipline. 2. The abandonment of the good old relation of master and apprentice. Formerly parents held their children under stricter control and enforced obedience. But the principal cause is the change of the relation of master and apprentice. Masters, to a great extent, do not have their apprentices in their houses. They board out—work hard during the day and do as they please at night. The Judge remarked that if masters do not keep their apprentices in their houses, and exercise parental control over them, the Court are ready to annul their indentures.

Boys standing about corners constitute an unlawful assembly, and it is the duty of officers to go through the streets and break up these gangs at all hazards, and if any resistance is made, the Court will visit the offenders with the severest punishment. Rowdiness is increasing. Religious assemblies cannot, in some cases, meet without fear, females are insulted, and those who wish to protect them maltreated.

Death by Hydrophobia.

On Sunday morning week, John Knauss, aged about 9 years, son of Mr. Anthony Knauss, of Hanover township, Lehigh county, died from the shocking effects of hydrophobia. The boy got to riding and playing horse school hours with a dog; little Knauss remarked that if the dog could be made to bite a horse he must be shot too; in saying so, he took up one of his fore paws, and the dog flew at him and bit him in the arm and in the ear. The dog was taken from the boy, after which he died, and before he was overtaken and killed, he had bitten a hog and several cows, all of which got mad.

The boy was attended by medical aid, and the ordinary prescription was given; finding no particular symptoms arise, the mother felt easy, thinking a cure had been effected. About the beginning of last week, however, he complained of having a dullness and slight pain in his head, which gradually increased, until Friday morning last. After he got up, he went to the pump, and being very dry, drank freely; a short time after he felt sick on the stomach, which was followed by severe vomiting.

He related to his mother that he dreaded the sight of water; this, with the bewildered expression of the eyes, were the first symptoms of the dreadful disease. His situation from this time on through the remaining few hours of his life was truly lamentable. The case obtained its worst phase towards night, when he was taken with violent paroxysms, the spasms increasing fast, with a rapid flow of saliva, at first frothy and viscid, but afterwards tenacious and made up of froth and glairy fluid; which he sputtered forth freely, while his strength continued, clutching at it with his hands, sometimes as if to tear it from his mouth. His countenance was now at times distorted, his brain frenzied, and his teeth grating and gnashing. He continued in this awful condition until about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, when his strength having so far failed as to prevent his lodging the fast accumulating saliva, his throat gradually filled with it, and he expired.—*Lehigh Independent.*

Singular and Sad Affair.—A day or two after Judge Elder sentenced Treadway, at Salem, N. J., to be hanged for the murder of his wife, a little boy, aged about eight years, whose parents reside in the neighborhood, made inquiry of his parents respecting the manner in which condemned criminals are executed. The parents headlessly explained the matter, and shortly afterwards sent the lad alone with a small child, being the mother, the boy procured a cord and carefully adjusted it around the neck of the hanging beam, and proceeded to experiment on the instructions he had received from his parents. When the mother returned, she found her son, that her child was executed, having been hanged in death by the rope.



GETTYSBURG.

Monday, January 17, 1863.

Dr. M. M. M. will please accept our thanks for a Legislative document sent us.

Mr. Wm. White, of this borough, has been appointed Assistant Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg.

We learn from the Observer, that Rev. John W. W. has accepted a call from the Ev. Lutheran Church in Emmitsburg, Frederick county, Md., and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON has been elected a Senator in Congress by the Legislature of Delaware, for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next.

The late snow storm has been very general over the country; and on the mountains the snow is very deep. Along the line of the Erie Railroad, the snow in some places was a foot deep, causing the detention of the trains. The storm at New York raged with great fury, and was two feet deep in the streets. At Boston, too, it was very severe, and there was a great delay in every kind of travel.

The Railroad.

We learn that the subscriptions to the Rail Road are now nearly \$300,000; and the indications give full confidence that the Road will be made.

Professor Appointed.

At a meeting of the Lutheran Trustees of Franklin College, held in this city, on Tuesday last, Mr. F. A. MUEHLBERG, A. M., at present Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, was elected "Franklin Professor of Ancient Languages" in that Institution. A Professorship established by the act incorporating Franklin and Marshall College. Prof. Muhlenberg has been connected with Pennsylvania College about two years, during which time he has acquired a high reputation as an able, accomplished and successful teacher. Many of the friends of his youth in this, his native city, will be gratified to learn of his high position he has reached in the difficult profession he has chosen.—*Lancaster Whig.*

A splendid equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, cast from cannon captured by him, has been reared in Lafayette Square, Washington City, directly in front of the President's house. The ceremonies of the inauguration of the Statue took place on the 8th of January, inst., and were grand and imposing, causing quite a gala-day in Washington. An address was delivered on the occasion by Senator Douglas.

The election for Mayor took place at Pittsburg on Tuesday last, and resulted in the success of Mr. Riddle, Whig, by 350 majority.

The Senate of the U. States, on Tuesday last, after two hours' animated discussion with closed doors, removed the injunction of secrecy from the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, by a vote of 25 to 21—both parties being divided.

The State Treasurer's Report has been published. Its main facts are contained in the Governor's Message. He says the February interest can be paid without resorting to a loan; and estimates that the revenue the current year will exceed the expenditures nearly \$600,000. It contains no recommendations of changes in the revenue laws, as that subject is now in the hands of the commissioners appointed by the Governor under an act of the last Legislature, to simplify the general tax laws of the State.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Clifford (Whig) was elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Legislature. In the House the vote stood: Clifford, (Whig) 145; Bishop, (dem.) 84; Mann, (free-soil) 51. In the Senate the vote was: Clifford 29, Bishop 4, Eliza Huntington was elected Lieutenant Governor; Ephraim Wright, Secretary of State; Jacob Loud, Treasurer; Charles Thurston, Senator; and nine Counsellors—all of whom are Whigs. Thus it will be seen that the Old Bay State has redeemed herself from the rule of the Democrats and Free Soilers, who, by a coalition, had her in charge last year.

The new principle of propelling vessels by heated air, which is evidently to supersede steam and everything else, has just been tested at New York. The catboat ship, Ericsson, made another trial trip on Tuesday, with a large number of eminent scientists, practical engineers and mechanics, &c. The trip was most satisfactory, and its results conclusive. Against wind and tide, with the machinery in but imperfect order, the ship made ten miles an hour with ease.

The experiment has thus been fully tested, and will take rank among the foremost of the great inventions of the day. The cost is said to have been slight of what it is at present, and it needs but one more trial to stand it. To be so an experiment, as there are no vessels by heated air, which is evidently to supersede steam and everything else, has just been tested at New York. The catboat ship, Ericsson, made another trial trip on Tuesday, with a large number of eminent scientists, practical engineers and mechanics, &c. The trip was most satisfactory, and its results conclusive. Against wind and tide, with the machinery in but imperfect order, the ship made ten miles an hour with ease.

Standing Committees.
The Standing Committees of both branches of the Legislature have been appointed. In the Senate, Mr. Darrin is Chairman of Committee on Finance; Mr. Knapp, Judiciary; Mr. Darlington, Corporations; Mr. Crab, Banks; Mr. Evans, Canal and Internal Navigation; Mr. Slifer, Railroads; Mr. Myers, Retrenchment and Reform; Mr. Skinner, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures; Mr. Sanderson, Vice and Immorality; Mr. Charvath, Education.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kilbourn is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; Mr. Lowrey, Judiciary; Mr. Merriam, Claims; Mr. Rubincam, Education; Mr. Skinner, Domestic Manufactures; Mr. Leach, Banks; Dr. Mellinger is on the committee on Divorces and Local Appropriations.

On Monday last, in the Senate of this State, Mr. Quiggle read in place a bill authorizing the citizens of other States, passing through this State, to hold their slaves during their transit. The same proposition has been introduced in the New York Legislature. These movements have been caused by the late trial in New York, where some slaves were liberated, whose owner was merely passing through with them to Texas.

A bill has been presented in the House of Representatives, to repeal the act authorizing a Road from Dondorf's Mill, in Adams county, to Owen's lime-kiln in York county.

On Thursday last, in the House, Dr. Mellinger presented a petition for the completion of the Gettysburg Railroad; and Mr. Merriam reported a supplement to the act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

Among the petitions presented on that day, was one for the passage of a law allowing women to vote for School Directors.

The nominations for State Treasurer were made on Thursday, in the Senate; and the election will take place to-day. Gen. Bickel, Geo. A. Madira, Joseph Bailey, and James S. Wallace, were put in nomination. There is no doubt of the re-election of Gen. Bickel, as he has been an excellent officer.

A very worthy man named Rink, who kept a fancy store in Chestnut street, Philadelphia, in the very heart of the city, was stricken by some one unknown, on Wednesday afternoon, and instantly killed. The man was seen coming out of the store, and was pursued, but escaped, and has not been identified or heard of. The Mayor has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing late dates from California. She has two millions and a half in gold.

Another earthquake occurred at Acapulco on the 18th ult., doing considerable damage. A British sloop of war was at Acapulco, bound for Panama, with \$600,000 in gold.

The news of the result of the Presidential election had been received, and caused great excitement. The democrats fired a salute for every electoral vote received by Gen. Pierce. The news was soon spread by special express to the mines and all parts of California.

At Maraposa flour was selling at \$80 per barrel. Many of the miners were subsisting on beef and potatoes. Much distress prevailed.

At Shasta City flour was reported to be selling at \$2 per pound.

At San Francisco, on the 15th, flour was selling at \$35. The market quiet. Business generally was dull.

The Nicaraguan Minister, Signor Marcolletti, it is said, has been dismissed by our Government for being too officious.

A request made by our government upon Nicaragua for his recall not being attended to, President Fillmore took this summary method of getting rid of him.

W. R. King, the Vice President elect, has made his will. He was born in 1785; owns 5,000 acres of land in one body in Dallas co., Alabama, and upwards of 100 slaves. His entire estate is worth about \$150,000. He is a humane master, and it is said, never sold one slave in his life, and he was compelled to sell him because he was a terror to the neighborhood. His Physician has sounded his lungs with the stethoscope, and declared that one of his lungs is entirely gone, and the other partly so.

The boiler in the steam sawmill of Snyder and Liege, in Reading, exploded on Tuesday last, instantly killing three men and one boy, and badly shattering the surrounding dwellings.

The steamer Asia sailed from New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, with 44 passengers and \$200,000 in specie.

Choked to Death.—A shoemaker, named Isaac Shaeffer, aged 40 years, who occupied with his wife and four children, a room in the "Dry Tavern," Lower Heidelberg twp., Berks county, met his death last Saturday evening, in the following manner: He went to the cupboard for the purpose of getting a piece of pudding to eat. While thus occupied his wife left the room for a few minutes, and on her return found him upon the table between the cupboard and bed-head. He had been choked by a piece of pudding which stuck in his throat.

On Monday last, two special trains of cars, with about 500 distinguished citizens of Maryland and Virginia, left Baltimore to celebrate the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Wheeling. They had a very interesting excursion, and before they reached Wheeling, which was at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the train was swelled to 20 cars. Their reception by the authorities and people of Wheeling was grand and imposing. Addresses were delivered during the day, and in the evening there was a grand banquet, at which 950 persons sat down. The whole affair was a brilliant one. The distance from Baltimore to Wheeling is 379 miles, and will be run in 15 hours. The first grove of cotton from the West, shipped over this road, 250 bales, was received at Baltimore on Wednesday. The difference in the freight on this article, in coming over the railroad, instead of being shipped from New Orleans, is about \$5 per bale. The insurance by water is \$1.30, and by railroad only 37 cents per bale. There is no doubt there will be a vast amount of produce from the West reach Baltimore over that route.

Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D., of Boston, now seventy-seven years old, and unable to take charge of a church, was presented on New Year's day by some of his friends with a life annuity of five hundred dollars per annum.

The Artesian Well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the extraordinary depth of 990 feet, without coming to water. A tube has been inserted of six inches diameter, connected by screw joints the entire distance.

During the past year 14 persons have been killed on the Reading railroad. Of these 9 were strangers, and drunkenness the cause of their horrible and untimely death. Five were heads employed on the road, whose deaths were purely accidental.

The New Haven Register says that a young lawyer of that city has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment at Wethersfield, for forging pension certificates in Connecticut.

The Susquehanna freshet caused the loss of about 20,000 saw logs near Sunbury, Pa. One company lost not less than 14,000. The Sunbury American thinks there should be a boom in the river at that place.

New Counterfeit.—The Philadelphia Sun of Saturday says, we were shown, yesterday, a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Girard Bank, letter B, dated March 14th, 1851. The signatures are not good, the paper is white, and the general execution of the engraving unfinished. The upper and lower margins, which in the genuine have a row of "Five 5's" plainly visible, are very indistinct in the spurious ones.

A letter from Key West, dated 30th ultimo, says: "The sloop-of-war Cyane, Capt. G. Hollins, paid us a short visit, intending to return to Havana on the 31st. She reports that the small-pox is raging fearfully on the island of Cuba, and that there were 18,000 cases of that disease in Havana alone."

Society of Friends.—The last census returns show that the number of Meeting Houses belonging to this denomination in the United States is 715, affording accommodation to 283,023 persons.

Graham's Magazine, for February, is already on our table. It is a splendid number. Among the beautiful engravings, is one from the burial of Sartin, which is a gem indeed. It is the central statue, to be erected in Independence Square, Philadelphia, around which are to cluster monuments to the memory of the Signers of the Declaration. The contents of the number are interesting—and not the least in interest is the article on Uncle Tom's Foolery in literature. Graham is making some points, to which we call attention. See advertisement.

Graham's Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion.—This brilliantly illuminated weekly journal has just commenced a new volume, and is certainly a most superb and elegant affair, in the way of literature and art. Among a large number of most beautiful and artistic engravings, is a fine allegorical picture, by Billings, of the coming of New Year. An elaborate design illustrating the subject of Autographs and Writing, from the earliest period of the world, is a most original and remarkable feature of the Pictorial, to be followed by a series of numbers upon this subject. An allegorical picture of the Golden Fleece. A Winter scene in Russia, with the peculiar mode of traveling illustrated. A fine equestrian picture of Count D'Orsay. A representation of Thom's piece of sculpture, known as Old Mortality, in Laurel Hill Cemetery. A magnificent, large and original picture of the Crystal Palace, New York—the finest engraving ever issued on wood in this country. Also a most curious puzzle, the key of which is a miracle of ingenuity. By turning and examining this curious affair, five hundred different objects are found, each subject, though complete in itself, still, by cunning arrangement, forming parts of another. The Western Military Institute, at Drennon Springs, Ky., is also represented. Among the contributors to this number we observe the names of Mrs. E. H. Seymour, T. Billings, T. Buchanan, Read, T. S. Arthur, Martin M. Ballou, Alice B. Neal, Mrs. M. W. Curtis, Ben. Perley Poore, A. J. H. Dugan, Francis A. Darrage, Alice Carey, Caroline A. Hayden, Phoebe Carey, Dr. J. H. Robinson, J. Hunt, Jr., North, Edward, John L. Linn, Charles Linn, &c., forming an amount of talent never before embodied in a weekly journal. With all this array of attractive illustrations, and brilliant literary matter, and most excellent generally, the price of the Pictorial is greatly reduced. The terms of the Pictorial are \$3. Single copies, 10 cents each. Put sale at all of the periodical depots in the U. S.

Another Florida War.—Gov. Brown, of Florida, on the 23d ult., transmitted to the Senate of that State a message covering letters from Gen. Blake and J. Darling, Esq., in relation to the refusal of Billy Bowlegs and the Seminoles to emigrate.—The Governor asks the Legislature to clothe the Executive with sufficient power to call out a sufficient force to protect the frontiers, and co-operate with the general government in any measures which it may adopt in the emergency. It is recommended to send into the swamps three hundred Creek warriors, under their own officers, to capture as many Seminoles as possible. It is believed the Indians have established a fortified camp on the eastern edge of the Big Cypress, south of Fort Myers.

The borough of West Chester, in Chester county, is possessed of a Public Square, containing 51 acres, handsomely laid out and planted with trees. There are 238 trees in the square, comprising about 160 distinct species, all of which are flourishing finely and some of them have attained considerable size. The Farm Journal challenges a comparison with any other town in the State of twice the size. It is quite probable that that borough cannot be equaled, but ought to be imitated as speedily as possible by every town in the State.

Baltimore, Westminster and Hagerstown Railroad.—We learn that more than the sum rendered necessary by the requirements of the charter to authorize the permanent organization of the Baltimore, Carroll and Frederick Railroad Company having been subscribed to its capital stock, a meeting of the subscribers will be held at Westminster on the 14th of February next, for the purpose of perfecting the organization.

The new Emperor of France has issued a decree nominating Ex-King Jerome and his sons as liege lords to the throne, in the stead of his own father in direct of adopted issue. This announcement is said not to be favorable received.

The Arctic Exploring Expedition.

Active preparations are making to fit out the second exploring expedition proposed to be sent to the Arctic regions, in search of Sir John Franklin, by Mr. Henry Grinnell. The date for its departure is fixed at about the middle of April next. It will consist of the *Brig Advance*, which formed a part of the first expedition, and is still in perfect order, with the exception of her keel, which was knocked off by the ice. It is expected she will be taken to the dry-dock in about three weeks. She will be manned by a crew of picked men, under the command of Lieut. Kane, U. S. N., and be amply provided with sleds and India rubber boots, with which to penetrate into the frozen regions, using whichever mode of conveyance may most facilitate their progress. Lemmings, or dried deer's flesh, will form the essential article of food. On her Northern trip the "Advance" will stop at Greenland and procure a supply of dogs. The sleds and other details of the outfit are in course of preparation. The direction to be taken will be the region of Smith Sound and, as the expedition will be accompanied by a corps of scientific observers, interesting results of a scientific nature are anticipated, even though the expedition should fail of its main object.

Lieut. Kane is peculiarly qualified for the command of this philanthropic enterprise, and it could not be undertaken under more hopeful auspices.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Emigrants in Liberia—Colonization, &c.

We learn from the American Repository that the emigrants who went out to Liberia by the *Nevo*, Liberia Packet, and Ralph Cross, are doing well, having suffered but little from sickness, but that of those who went out in the Morgan Dix, no less than 37 have died, including, however, many very aged persons and several infants. This unusual mortality is attributed to their own imprudence. Dr. J. S. Smith writes that these emigrants, with a few exceptions, were generally intractable, and were influenced more by animal appetites than by reason. Several of them were intemperate, others subjects of confirmed dyspepsia, or feeble and infirm, and all more or less indulged in the excessive use of fruits. Mr. S. A. Benson, the agent at Buchanan, writes that one of them "got out of his bed at night, while sick, went under an orange tree in his garden, and ate two dozen of oranges at midnight, and heaved it up next day." The most of those who were prudent have not lost one of their family.

During November, the Joseph Maxwell sailed from Wilmington, N. C., with 150 emigrants; the Linda Stewart, from Norfolk, Va., with 171 emigrants; and the Shirley, from Baltimore, with 2 emigrants. The brig Zebra sailed from New Orleans on the 1st instant with 140 persons, comprising emigrants from Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and the Choctaw and Cherokee country.

The total number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries is 7,320.

From the 20th of November to the 31st of December the receipts of the American Colonization Society amounted to \$10,979. The sum of \$7,179 was collected by the Kentucky Colonization Society in December, all from Kentuckians.

A Miraculous Escape from Death.—We learn from the *Elkon* (Md.) that a few nights ago, a Calumpanian band undertook to annoy a wedding party at the hotel of Mr. Bouchell in that county, and among other things they used an old broken cannon, which was brought in front of the hotel, charged with two pounds of powder, to which a slow match was attached. The result was the bursting of the piece, and but for the intervening of a column supporting the roof of the porch in front of the building, the breach of the gun would have gone directly into the parlor window, where some forty or fifty persons were at the time, a large part of whom were females. The escape was a most miraculous one; scarcely a whole window pane was left in the lower part of the building, the roof in one place was completely lifted from its bed, while several portions of the front porch was much shattered and torn.

Terrible Death on a Railroad.—Mr. Frank Ward, a wheelwright of Boston, met a most horrible death on Friday, by falling from a gravel train near Quincy. No less than fifteen cars, weighing in all about one hundred tons, passed over his body. The legs of the unfortunate man were completely severed in three places, the trunk was cut into three distinct pieces, his arms were also separated into four pieces, while his head was cut completely off, and all that could be found of it was a mass of brains, flesh and crushed bone, not more than two inches thick. The fragments were scattered along the road for more than fifty rods. The deceased was a stranger to those connected with the train, but the pieces of his body being gathered up and taken to the Boston depot, his wife repaired thither, and as a part of the trunk with his coat hanging to it was lifted from the box, she uttered a shriek of agony, screaming, "It's Frank, it's Frank!" It was thus that his name was ascertained.

How to Get the Girls Married.—A thriving trader in Wisconsin, claiming the paternity of eleven daughters, greatly to the astonishment of his neighbors, succeeded in marrying them all off in six months. A neighbor of his, who had likewise several single daughters, called upon him to obtain the secret of his husband-obtaining success, when the latter informed him he made it a rule, after a young man had paid his attention to one of his girls a fortnight, to call upon him with a revolver and request him to choose between death and matrimony.—"You can imagine," continued he, "which of the two they preferred."

The Ice Crop.—Mr. Kershaw, the ice merchant, says that no ice has been cut thus far, this season, at Boston, an uncommon fact in the history of the "down-east" ice trade. The cutters there usually get through with their labors about this time, and close their houses. This winter, however, not a single block of ice has been hauled. Dealers fear a scarcity next summer.

Pork not Wholesome Food.—The Editor of the *Journal of Organic and Medical Chemistry* defines all hog-eaters, chemists and physiologists to prove that pork is healthy food. The word *seculum* has its origin in a disease peculiar to swine.

The Weather in California.

A letter from Sacramento, under the date of November 28th, says:—"Fall, with its yellow livery, has gone; the clouds of dust and smoke which have so long thickened the air, have disappeared, and winter, wet, cold and dreary, comes with the dying year to make still more gloomy its departure. The copious showers of rain which have fallen during the month, have enabled the miners in those sections of the country, which are free from snow, to commence their winter operations; while the northern sections of the State, or "up the mountains," snow has fallen in considerable quantities, making the traveling very bad, and raising the price of provisions. At Downieville, the snow is four feet deep; wood twenty dollars a cord; and flour selling at forty cents per pound; while for a loaf of bread, they charge the moderate price of \$1. But even in this city, at the present time, the prices of some articles are not much better; and flour readily commands \$24 per hundred lbs."

ENGLAND.

The following persons constitute the new English Cabinet:—Premier, Lord Aberdeen; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Colonial Secretary, Duke of New Castle; Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham; President of the Council, Earl of Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Secretary at War, Sydney Herbert; President of the Indian Board, Sir C. Wood; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Seal, without Office, Marquis of Lansdowne.

There is now exhibited at Leeds, England, a young lady aged eighteen, whose beard measures between four and five inches in length. As an inducement to persons to attend the exhibition, it is announced that "visitors will be permitted to touch the beard."

Heavy Taxation.—The expenditures of the city of New York for the next fiscal year is estimated at four millions of dollars. This is exclusive of the tax for the support of the State and Federal Governments. The population of the city is five hundred thousand, and the ratio of increase twenty per cent. per annum.

Sales of Liquor at Bangor.—The city agent of Bangor, Me., for the sale of liquor, made his report on the 1st inst. The daily sales amount to about ninety-seven gallons! The greater part was sold to go out of the city, however. Bangor and vicinity must be very sickly to require so much medicine. From May 3, to Dec 23, the agent purchased 36,883 gallons of various kinds of liquors.

Strangled to Death.—On the 13th ult., in Strastown, Berks county, a little daughter of Jacob D. Kiehn, aged 19 months, was instantly strangled to death by the kernel of a walnut, which her parents had given her to eat, and which, in a fit of crying, lodged in her wind pipe.

AMOS LAWRENCE—a brother of AMBROSE LAWRENCE—died suddenly at Boston, a few days ago. He was a very wealthy man, and for thirty-nine years had been a leading merchant of that city. He was a good man in all respects, possessing a most benevolent heart. It is stated that he gave away, during his life, as much of his fortune, as he left his family at his death. His wife, who survives him, is an aunt of the President-elect of the United States.

The New Hampshire Patriot, the leading Democratic paper at Concord, says the printing office of that paper has been the graduating school of a Governor, a Senator in Congress, several Representatives to Congress, many editors, some ministers, and other young men, who have filled at various times, numerous responsible stations in the community.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—The business done on the Philadelphia and the Central road on Monday was exceedingly heavy. One hundred and seventy-six cars arrived at the Company's depot, bringing over the route seven hundred and forty tons of freight. The largest quantity ever before carried by one train on the line was four hundred tons.

Powder Explosion—Three Men Killed.—The powder mill in South Acton, N. H., was totally destroyed by an explosion of some one hundred and fifty kegs of powder, about ten o'clock on Friday morning, instantly killing three men employed in the mill. The explosion made a tremendous report, which was distinctly heard and felt at the distance of several miles in all directions. In Concord the shock jarred several buildings, the inmates of which were somewhat alarmed.

Immigration.—The total number of arrivals at the port of New York from foreign countries during the year 1852, adds up 363,556. Of these 30,052 are ascertained to have been American citizens, returning home from travel abroad. The immigrants from Ireland were, in numbers, 117,557; from Germany, 118,125; from England, 31,275; from France, 8,718; from Switzerland, 6,455.

A Jeweller in Erie. has lately received a note, written in a female hand, and enclosing a five dollar bill, the writer stating that the money was intended "to pay for a ring taken from his store, by an inconsiderate person some fifteen years ago."

An Office Worth Having.—The fees of Ex-Coroner Jves, of New York, who has just retired from public life, amounted to nearly \$14,000 for the past year, and it is said the ex-official gave a sumptuous entertainment on New Year's eve, to a few persons connected with the daily press of the city.

The celebrated will of Rt. Hainston, of Henry county, Miss., by which his whole estate, amounting to half a million of dollars, is given to a little negro, was admitted to record at the last term of the county court.

Game by the Ton.—The Chicago Journal notices a shipment of a lot of 5,000 quails by express to New York. Game of all kinds is very plenty, being shipped East daily by the ton.

An ingenious trick has been twice

practised upon the famous and fashionable House of the Stewarts, in New York.—About a year since, a well dressed lady called in and selected a shawl, the price of which was \$600. She handed out a thousand dollar bill, which the clerk questioned. She took it back, and appeared to be indignant, when, on reflection, she handed over another and genuine bill on the same bank, and requested that it be taken to a bank.—This was done, and the bill pronounced to be genuine. The lady then put it in her purse, shaking her pretty head ominously at the clerk who dared to insinuate that her money was not good. She started to go out, the poor clerk making all sorts of apologies. But, on reflection, she returned—the shawl pleased her—it was so very beautiful—she would not permit her excited feelings to deprive her of an article that pleased her so well. She would have the shawl put up. The smiling clerk had it ready in a jiffy. She handed out a thousand dollar bill on the same bank. The clerk thought it was the same. They gave her \$400 change, and the fair one left with the shawl and the change. On making a deposit in the afternoon, however, they found that the bill was a straight out counterfeit. The lady had shifted the good and had to suit her own purposes, coolly leaving the bad one in the hands of the Stewarts, carrying off their \$400 of good money and their rich shawl. A few weeks since, we are informed, the same fine trick was again played on the same house, the only difference being that the beautiful lady on this occasion took two \$700 shawls, left two one thousand counterfeit notes, and received back \$600 in good cash in change.—*Hartford Times.*

Great Excitement at Salem, Ohio.—A new mode of tax gathering was attempted at Salem, Ohio, on the 3d instant, which has created in that town quite a *muss*. The Treasurer of Columbiana county, having called upon the Salem Bank for taxes assessed, several times, and being refused on the grounds that the tax was levied on the capital instead of the profits, entered the bank with a posse armed with guns, revolvers and sledges, for the purpose of breaking open the vault, and seizing the requisite funds. At this state of the affair, an armistice was declared, for the purpose of calling the directors together, that they might decide whether they would or would not pay the tax as assessed. The directors met, and protested against paying, and by means of guns, crow-bars, &c., drove the tax-gathering party out of the bank. On the 4th a renewal of hostilities upon the bank was expected—the result of which we have not learned.

A Constable on a Throne.—The present Emperor of France was a few years ago an English Constable. During the Chartist movements, in 1848, M. Louis Bonaparte found himself at London. Not having a son in his pocket, he was of course "in favor of all the great questions of the day," that promised to pay anything, and ready to join in getting up a revolution, or putting down one just as the wind might blow.—On the 10th of April, 1848, when a Chartist insurrection was apprehended, Louis, probably foreseeing it would come to nothing, applied for the office of constable, and was sworn in as a "special." He was put upon duty in the streets of London, and assisted in keeping the populace in order.

From Australia.—News has arrived from Australia to the 11th October. All anticipations regarding the abundance and inexhaustible character of the gold deposits continue to be more than confirmed, and there can be little doubt that the estimate of a weekly production at the rate of nearly two millions of dollars will be maintained. New discoveries are reported in various directions, and at one spot between Melbourne and Sydney, and about 180 miles distant from the former place, a locality is said to have been found which exceeds everything that has yet been described.—The operations at the place are stated to be like digging in a garden, large "pockets" of enormous value being turned up at a depth of about four feet.

The arrivals of emigrants from Europe and elsewhere were becoming very large, about 5,000 persons having just landed at Melbourne in one week. Great anxiety was consequently felt with regard to the future supplies of breadstuffs, and flour had already reached £40 per ton.—*Cor. Com. Advertiser.*

Remarkable Confession.—A burglary was recently committed in Albany; a store was robbed of money, and the clerk was great choked and insensible in the store.—A great deal of sympathy was expressed for the latter, on account of the injuries he had received in his contest with the robbers, but subsequent events led the owner of the store to apprehend the clerk on the charge of having robbed the store himself. The clerk confessed that he took the money, and to make others suppose that he had a contest with the robbers, he with a shoe brush knocked out one of his teeth, which was somewhat loose. He then took a comb and scratched his face, being careful to let the blood run down on his shirt. Next he laid down on the bed without covering, for the purpose of becoming cold; and the last thing he did was to tie his neckerchief round his throat. None of the stolen money was recovered. This case resembles a similar notorious one which occurred in Philadelphia a few years ago. The clerk's name was Heyward.

A Paris letter says.—This last week is remarkable for the number of suicides it has witnessed; and all of them are singular, even in France, where a monomania for this kind of death has long prevailed. Every victim was a person of wealth or of independence, and one a boy of thirteen, who blew his brains out with a pistol because he was afraid of being scolded. They all craved wonderful coolness and determination in making their arrangements, to prevent a surprise or failure. Must there not be something wrong in a nation where suicides are so common? They are nearly as common here now as they were in Rome during the reigns of Domitian and Nero.

The Rev. Doctor Craig's New Telescope, at Wandsworth Common, England, is the largest in the world; the tube is 85 feet in length. It magnifies the moon 49,000 times, and the lenses are so perfectly achromatic that the planet Saturn appears of a milky whiteness.

One Mr. LeFasky, a Parisian perfumer, has discovered a beautiful rouge, which has the singular quality of being indelible, but at the same time natural. Once put on, it cannot be effaced, except by the process of nature, and ladies using it should be cautious how to apply it. The ladies of Paris, it is said, are so afraid of it, that they have an artist to do the painting for them.

Potato Business South.—The trade in potatoes at New Orleans is very extensive. One firm at Louisville has shipped 600,000 barrels to New Orleans since the first of July. The additional shipments reach 75,000 barrels from Louisville to the same market, the net value of which amounts to \$112,500. The average price of potatoes at Louisville has been one dollar per barrel, and the freight to New Orleans is about fifty cents.

The New Hampshire Test.—The lower branch of the New Hampshire Legislature has concurred by a large majority, in the Senate's resolution deprecating the religious test in the Constitution of that State. It is not improbable that the people of the Granite State will, within a year or two, efface this foul and only blot from their escutcheon.

A quiet rebellion has occurred among the students of Columbia College, South Carolina. Of the 135 students there, 110 have left because the Trustees refused to abolish compulsory attendance at the Commons Hall. For several years past they petitioned for permission to board where they chose. Their petitions were disregarded and treated with contempt. They then determined to present the petition once more, and if not granted, to leave the College the 1st of January, 1853. The Faculty were in favor of the petition of the students, but the Trustees objected.

An Afflicting Incident.—The *Elmira* (N. Y.) Republican records the death of a little child of Mr. Inman, of that village. Instead of pargorie a dose of laudanum was administered to it, and says the Republican, "when it retired to bed, its little stomach was hung up the chimney corner to receive the gifts of the generous Santa Claus, but a greater than Santa Claus gave it a more precious gift among the cherubim in Heaven!"

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A curious case of cannibalism is recorded in the *Chillicothe Gazette*. A daughter of Mr. Thos. Kane arose from her sleep, and in her nightgown walked four miles up the Scioto river, waded into the stream and swam across a deep part, and was found by an "early riser" sitting on the bank of the river—sleeping! Remarkable enough, as the girl was only 13 years old and couldn't swim when awake! And yet, they say, this midnight tour *en chemise* didn't hurt her a bit!

Suicide.—Result of Intercourse with Spiritual Media.—Coroner Hilton yesterday held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Matthew Langdon, late a resident of this city, 33 years of age, whose death was caused by a wound in the throat, inflicted by himself, together with exhaustion arising from mental excitement, produced by a constant attendance, for the past ten months, upon persons pretending to have communion with the spirits of the departed, and from reading publications professing to be revelations from the dead.—*N. Y. Post.*

Famine in the Island of Madeira.—A letter from the Island of Madeira, dated Dec. 9, referring to the failure of the vintage, says:

"The wine is the staple and almost sole production of the island. The annual vintage has afforded for many years past an average of twenty-five to thirty-five thousand pipes of wine. There has not been produced this year one hundred pipes of saleable wine on the whole island. It needs but this statement to afford you a definite idea of the awful calamity that has fallen upon these people.

"None, it is true, thus far, have died of famine; there are few, however, but have felt its menace or its actual presence.—The wealthy curtail their expenditures; those of sufficient means heretofore practice a stringent economy; persons of more cramped resources sell day by day whatever ornaments they may have of better days, at ruinous prices, while the poorer class fill the streets and beg. And this is but the beginning of the days of famine. How many months of misery, of agony, of starvation, indeed to thousands, are yet in reserve, no man can foresee. Without aid from abroad, death alone can terminate the sufferings of the population."

LANCASTER COUNTY PORK.—A hog was killed on the 30th ult., at the public house of Jacob Wenger, in the village of New Berlin, Lancaster county, which weighed when dressed *nine hundred and ninety pounds!*

—Mr. Daniel Brown, of West Earl township, sold a hog last week for \$100, which was estimated to weigh 900 pounds.

Hon. John P. Fritts was, on Tuesday last, elected U. S. Senator by the Indiana Legislature, to fill the unexpired time of James Whitcomb, deceased.

Why Will It Suffer?—Nixon's Tetter Ointment is the only cure for all kinds of skin diseases. It is an affliction with Tetter, Ringworm, or Itch, try it at once and be cured. For sale by S. H. Buelder, G. Streuburg, Samuel Berlin, Littlestown; John Buehler, McSherrystown; Matthew Eichlerberg, Allentown; and J. H. A. Z. Aublaugh, East Berlin.

"I DIGEST" Such is the true meaning of the word "Digest," and the two Greek words from which it is derived. The one signifies and appropriate title of the True Digest, or Gastric Juice, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton of Philadelphia, from the death stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy in an indigestible stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders food equal perfectly consistent with Health. See the figure of the Ox, in other page of this paper.

Baltimore Price Current—Saturday last.

| | | |
|--------|-------------------------|----------------|
| Wheat | 1.12 to 1.14 (Common) | 24.00 to 25.00 |
| Barley | 1.00 to 1.02 (Common) | 20.00 to 22.00 |
| Oats | .80 to .82 (Common) | 18.00 to 20.00 |
| Hay | 40.00 to 42.00 (Common) | 7.00 to 8.00 |

SETTLE UP.

THE undersigned, being about to leave Gettysburg, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him to call and make payment on or before the 15th day of February next. After that day, all unsettled accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

Persons having Watches in my care are desired to call for the same as soon as possible. The undersigned has still on hand a large variety of JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c., which he is disposing of at reduced prices, and invites persons wishing anything in that line to call and examine the same.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.
Jan. 17.

\$500 IN PREMIUMS.
Special Announcement.

In order to bring the Magazine business back to the old channel of the mails, under the reduced postage, the publisher of GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE offers premiums amounting to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to the Postmasters or residents of any post-towns in the United States, who will send the largest number of subscriptions, through the mails, prior to the first of July, 1853.

First Premium, \$200 for the Largest Club, Second Premium \$150 for the Second Best, Third Premium, \$75 for the Third Best, Fourth Premium, \$50 for the Fourth Best, Fifth Premium, \$25 for the Fifth Best.

And to the TEN next largest a splendidly bound copy of GRAHAM, for one year, with five dollar binding.

The list of competitors will be published complete at that time, so that the utmost fairness may be maintained. A statement will also be published on the 10th of June, of the towns which have entered into competition, with the number of subscribers sent from each, up to that time.

The Books of the Office will also be subject to the inspection of competitors, and every evidence of good faith furnished.

THE TERMS ARE—
Single subscribers, \$3
Six " " one year, 10
Ten " " " 16
Thirteen " " 20
Single subscribers may be sent, at any time, at the rate of the first club sent.

Competitors need not confine themselves to one post-town, but the names must be forwarded by the competitor himself, whether from one or more towns, so as to prevent confusion.

Address, GEO. R. GRAHAM,
134 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 17.

FOR SALE.
The Stock and Fixtures of a Store,

WHICH is now doing a fair remunerative business. Terms, easy and accommodating. For particulars, address "Good Will," Sentinel office.

Good Will,
Jan. 10.

NOTICE.
Estate of Barbara Horn, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of BARBARA HORN, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Berwick township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

ISAAC WOLE, Adm'r.
Jan. 10.

NOTICE.
Estate of Nicholas Bear, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of NICHOLAS BEAR, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

POLLY BEAR, Ex'r.
GEORGE BEAR, Ex'r.
Jan. 10.

LONG SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS.
New supply just received, and for sale very cheap, by S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.

Jan. 3.

TAX APPEALS.

THE Commissioners of Adams County hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of APPEALS in the several boroughs and Townships in the County, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.:

For the townships of Cumberland and Mountjoy, on Thursday the 20th of January next, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

For the borough of Gettysburg, and the township of Freedom, on Friday the 21st of January, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

For the township of Butler, on Monday the 24th day of January, at the house of Henry Slaybaugh, in said township.

For the township of Franklin, on Tuesday the 25th day of January, at the house of Moses Smith, in Cashtown.

For the townships of Hamilton and Liberty, on Wednesday the 26th day of January, at the house of Peter Smith, in Fairfield.

HANOVER BRANCH RAILROAD.



Change of Hours!

ON and AFTER THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, there will be Three Trains over this Road daily, to run as follows:—

First Train leaves Hanover at 6 A. M. with Passengers for Baltimore, arriving there at 9 A. M. Returning from Baltimore at 10 A. M. Second Train leaves Hanover at 8 A. M. with Passengers for York, arriving there at 10 A. M. Returning to Hanover with Passengers from Baltimore at 12 M.

Third Train leaves Hanover at 2 P. M. with Passengers for Baltimore and York, arriving at Baltimore at 5 P. M. and at York 7 P. M. This Train returns to Hanover with Passengers from York and Baltimore at 7 P. M.

EDWARD E. YOUNG, Agent.
Hanover, Dec. 6.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN GETTYSBURG & HANOVER.

THE undersigned has made arrangements to run a DAILY LINE of

COMFORTABLE COACHES, between Gettysburg and Hanover—leaving Gettysburg in the morning in time to connect with the cars for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and intermediate towns; and returning the same day after the arrival of the Baltimore and Philadelphia trains.

For seats apply at Diller's Hotel, Hanover, or to the undersigned, in Gettysburg.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 11.

FARE REDUCED.
From Gettysburg to York.

THE fare, by Coaches, from Gettysburg to York, has been reduced to \$1.75; and Round Tickets will be given for \$3.00—good for ten or fifteen days—way fare in proportion.

This is the cheapest and best route to the Eastern Cities. Passengers will be carried on this route in rapid coaches, with careful drivers, and taken to the Cars in York, and not subject to so many changes, which are so unpleasant in travelling.

For seats and other information, apply at Mr. McLELLAN'S HOTEL, in Gettysburg, and at Mr. WELSH'S HOTEL, at the Railroad Depot in York.

D. GEHR.
Nov. 29.

DAILY LINE.
FARE REDUCED!

THE subscribers announce to the traveling public that they are now running a DAILY LINE OF STAGES, between Gettysburg and Chambersburg, leaving Gettysburg at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning by 7 o'clock P. M., of same day. Fare each way \$1.50.

Stage Office in Gettysburg, at the "Eagle Hotel."

Aug. 2.

NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to us by Note or Book account, will please call without delay, as it is absolutely necessary that all accounts should be settled at least once a year.

S. FAHNESTOCK & SONS.
Jan. 3.

WANTED.

A large quantity of WHEAT, RYE, and YELLOW CORN, for which Hanover prices will be paid, delivered at my Mills at Locust Grove.


GEO. ARNOLD.
Dec. 13.

2,000 LADIES

ARE willing to certify that the HATHAWAY COOKING STOVE is the very best stove now in use, inasmuch as they will do more cooking, Roasting and Baking, and do it with less labor, and last as long again as any other stove now sold. These celebrated stoves are constantly kept for sale at a very reduced price, at the

GETTYSBURG FOUN

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1841, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's

Of the District Court for the Eastern
 District of Pennsylvania
Another Scientific Wonder!
 GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN
 THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.
 PREPARED from Ruminant or the fourth Sto-
 mach of the Ox after directions of Bismarck,
 being the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S.
 Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

[illegible][illegible]

Philadelphia, Sept. 8. 1y

\$500 CHALLENGE.

WHOEVER challenges the health and happiness of a people at all times of the year, is of no use to them. I take it for granted that every person would use all his power, to save his health, and to obtain that energy, which will be necessary to promote his own benefit and the benefit of his fellow-men. I feel it to be my duty to solemnly assure the **WOMEN**, according to the opinion of the celebrated Physicians, the primary causes of their ailments, and that every child and adult are liable if you have an appetite constantly changeable from one kind of food to another—Bad Breath, Pains in the Stomach, Pickering in the Head, Hardness and Fullness of the Belly, Dryness of the Throat, Nervous Irritation, and Sleeplessness, that these denote **WOMEN**, and you should at once apply the remedy—

ROBENACK'S WORM STRIP

is a most valuable and Scientific Principle, compounded with pure vegetable matter, and is perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to

most tender insist upon decided beneficial effect. **Worm-Complains** and **Burthen** have made it so, that this is the most difficult of the human system to treat. **Worm Syrup** are such that it must be without equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an infallible remedy for those afflicted with Dyspepsia. It is the only medicine that can be used after Physicians have failed to cure. It is the only medicine of superior efficacy over all others.

THE TAP WORM. This is the most difficult Worm to destroy of all that infest the human system, it grows to an enormous length, becoming so coiled and intricate, that the Intestines and Stomach, affecting the health of the body as to cause St. Vomer, Abcess, Etc., and it is the only cause of the disease known as Tap Worm having them to an enormous extent. In order to destroy this worm, a very energetic treatment must be pursued, it would therefore be proper to take 6 or 8 **Scimmy Liver Pills** no more to remove the Tap Worm, and to take 10 or 12 **Scimmy Liver Pills** upon the Worm, which must be taken three times a day.


2. Take upon 3 times a day 1 **Teas** three.

HÖBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS.
No part of the system is more liable to disease as the LIVER, its serving as a BUFFER to the body, and giving the proper protection to the purity of the system, and its being the great source of the important pulse of the system, and results, and thus, in Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, etc.

We should therefore, watch every symptom of the liver, and when we notice the Liver is diseased, we should administer the following pills. Pills being composed of good and pure ingredients, fully qualified by nature to heal the sick. Namely, 1st, **EXPECTORANT**, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucous membrane, or the lungs, of the mucous matter. 2nd, **ANTISPASMODIC**, which changes the irritable and irascible and inconvertible manner the certain morbid action of the system. 3d, **A TONIC**, which gives life and strength to the nervous system, renewing the vitality of the system in the body. 4th, **ANTICATHARTIC**, which acts in the bowels, driving out with it the other ingredients, and operating on the system, and expelling the whole mass of corruption.

[illegible]

June 28, 1876. 17



BLAKE'S Patent Fire and Water Proof PAINT, comprising articles for sale at *Five of the Red Paint*
 New York
 Nov. 28

BLANCH'S *Complete Camouflage, Acrobatic*
 New York. *Complete the sale at FIFTY.*